THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864. [No. 19.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Weldon.

WELDON, MAY, 12TH.—The Conductor on the Government train from Stony Creek to Gaston, reports to-day, that Beauregard had driven Butler's forces to their gunboats; also that we have sunk six of the enemy's gunboats. He says he read it before leaving Stony Creek, and the Conductor on the train from Petersburg to Stony Creek, told him that such were the facts.

No other reliable news here. Troops are passing through continually.

Nine blockade runners have come into Wilmington since the "Raleigh" iron-clad scattered the blockade squadron a few days since. Five of them are entirely new vessels on their first trip. They saw no blockaders on their way in.

The line is down between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, and I must send this by mail. The telegraph it is thought will work through Petersburg to-morrow.

From Meridian.

MERIDIAN, MAY 12TH.—The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported by parties who have arrived from the Trans-Mississippi.

Yankee raiders have gone to Vicksburg. The object of their expedition was to steal cotton.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, MAY 12TH.—A special dispatch to the Register, dated Tupelo, May 12th, says the following dispatch from Roddy, was received on the 9th: I crossed the river Saturday, and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing forty-five prisoners, including three commissioned officers.

Col. Johnston still occupies the north side of the river, operating against the enemy's works between Dalton and Nashville.

In an engagement at Bolivar on the 2d our loss was fifteen slightly wounded and two captured.

Maj. Strange, of Forrest's staff was wounded.

The enemy's lost nine killed, and thirty-four wounded.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, MAY 13TH.—A letter from Nassau states that dates from Texas to the 6th inst., had been received.—Smith and Price had many fights with Banks and Steele, our troops always successful.

Aggregate prisoners taken ten thousand, forty-one cannon, one thousand wagons, horses and mules in proportionate number.

Capt. Scott, from Texas, says that probably both Federal armies will be captured.

We had taken three gunboats, destroyed several others, and Gen. Dick Taylor says he will take all. Our loss in one or two engagements heavy.

The Harriet Lane and Isabella had arrived at Havanna from Texas.

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, MAY 13th.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States, after a harmonious session of eight days, adjourned this afternoon to meet in Macon, Ga., on the third Monday in May, 1865.

From the Greensboro' Patriot

GOV. VANCE AT SNOW CAMP

On Tuesday as we are informed, Gov. Vance addressed the people of Alamance, Chatham, Randolph and Guilford at Snow Camp. The crowd numbered between 1000 and 1500 persons, many of them from a great distance. He was introduced by William J. Long, Esqr., in his happiest style of humor and eloquence. To be endorsed by such a pure, good and tried man as Mr. Long is no "faint praise." Gov. Vance spoke 2½ hours to a patient and attentive audience. He showed the people the danger of a Convention with a clearnes equal to a mathamatical demonstration, established the fact that he is surpassed by no one in a desire for Peace; that he had corresponded with President Davis, earnestly requesting him to make all possible efforts to effect negotiations with the enemy, that he wrote Gov. Brown, asking him to co-oporate with him on the peace question by writing the President; he read both letters, the one to Davis and the one to Brown; and clearly proved that he was in advance of either Gov. Brown or Mr. Stephens in regard to negotiating for peace; that he did not publish the correspondence for the reason that he did not care to trumpet abroad anything which he may have attempted in the accomplishment of that object so earnestly desired by him and all good people; that peace is the object uppermost in his heart, a peace based on the idea of freedom and independence. He clearly satisfied the people of his bitter and long standing opposition to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; that he has stood up boldly in executing the civil law, causing the decisions of the Judiciary to be respected, and in every way possible protecting the people in their legal rights, that he could not do the work of the Executive and that of all the subordinate civil and military officers of the State, but that he had tried to remedy every evil and redress every wrong.

He handled the antecedents of Mr. Holden in a masterly manner, showing how he has been on every side of every question before the country—a secessionist, a Douglas man, then a Breckinridge supporter, then a fire-eater of the "straitest sect," then a "last man and last dollar" advocate, then a convention, a friend of himself up to a late day, saying in the month of October 1863, four months before he become a candidate for Governor, well knowing his views on the convention question for a twelve month, that he, Vance, has been the best Governor the State has had since the Revolution of '76; that he could not help it if his enemies praised and applauded his administration; that it was the tribute which vice always paid to virtue.

Many of the Society of Friends were there and went away satisfied that Gov. Vance is a "model Governor" as he was well styled by Senator Reade, a true man, a staunch friend of immediate and continued efforts for peace, and the right man in the right place. Wherever he is heard the people will rally around him and support him; and we feel authorized in saying that he will be heard by the people of every county if his health and life are spared. Everybody, men, women, children, all eagerly pressed forward to shake his hand. He wins their hearts wherever he goes. God bless him and prosper his way!—He is the friend of the soldier, he clothes him; he is the friend of the widow, he sends her the cotton cards, so desired, by the thousand at the price of $5.00 in Confederate money; and he is in advance of Brown and Stephens for peace and the maintenance of law and order.

West Point Generals.

From the West Point Directory of 1850, we give items from the history of some of the officers prominent in this war.

The numbers show the rank in the class of which the officer was a member at West Point.

The abbreviation "Bvt," signifies that the officer was brevetted to the rank mentioned "for gallant and meritorious conduct."

The abbreviations of the States show from what States the Cadets were appointed:

CLASS OF 1815.

Samuel Cooper, N. Y., Bvt. Lt. Col. in Mexico.

N. B.—Previous to 1818 there was no class rank at West Point.

CLASS OF 1820—20 GRADUATES.

John H. Winder, Md., No. 11, Bvt. Maj at Contreras.

CLASS OF 1822—40 GRADUATES.

David Hunter, D. C., No. 25.

CLASS OF 1824—31 GRADUATES.

Dennis H. Mahan, Va., No. 1, Author of Works on Engineering.

Robert P. Parrott, N. H., No. 3, gave name to the Parrott gun.

CLASS OF 1825—37 GRADUATES.

Benj. Huger, S. C., No. 8, Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col. and Col. in Mexico.

Robert Anderson, Ky, No. 15, Bvt. Capt. in Florida; Maj. in Mexico.

CLASS OF 1826—41 GRADUATES.

Albert Sidney Johnston, La., No. 8.

S. P. Heintzelman, Pa., No. 17, Bvt. Maj. in Mex.

CLASS OF 1827—38 GRADUATES.

Leo. Lolk, N. C., No. 8, Bishop of Louisana.

P. St. Geo. Cooke, Va., No. 23, Bvt, Lt. Col. in California.

CLASS OF 1828—33 GRADUATES.

Jefferson Davis, Miss., No. 23, Col. 1st Miss. Vols. in Mexico, wounded at Buena Vista.

CLASS OF 1829—46 GRADUATES.

Robert E. Lee, Va., No. 2, Bvt. Major Lt. Col. and Col. at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec.

Jos. E. Johnston, Va., No. 13, Bvt. Capt. in Fla.; Bvt. Maj., Lt. Col. and Col. at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec.

Theo. H. Holmes, N. C., No. 44, Bvt. Major at Monterey.

CLASS OF 1830—42 GRADUATES.

Wm. N. Pendleton, Va., No. 5, Clergyman Prot. Ep. Church.

John B. Magruder, Va., No. 15, Bvt. Major and Lieutenant Colonel at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec.

CLASS OF 1831—33 GRADUATES.

S. R. Curtis, Ohio, No. 27, Civil Engineer by profession.

CLASS OF 1832—45 GRADUATES.

Erasmus D. Keyes, Me., No. 10.

Richard C. Gatlin, N. C., No. 35, Bvt. Major at Monteray.

CLASS OF 1833—43 GRADUATES.

Henry W. Wissels, Conn., No. 29, Bvt. Major at Contreras and Churubusco.

Abraham C. Myers, S. C., No. 32, Bvt. Major at Palo Alto and Reasca de la Palma.

CLASS OF 1835—56 GRADUATES.

George Meade, Pa., No. 19, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant at Monterey.

Larkin Smith, Va., No. 47, Bvt. Major at Contreras and Churobusco.

Marseur R. Patrick, N. Y., No. 48, Bvt. Major in Mexico.

CLASS OF 1836—49 GRADUATES.

Montgomery Meigs, Pa., No. 5.

Thos. W. Sherman, R. I., No. 18, Bvt. Major at Buena Vista.

John W. Phelps, Vt., No. 24, Bvt. Captain at Contreras.

CLASS OF 1837—46 GRADUATES.

Braxton Bragg, N. C., No. 5, Bvt. Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista.

John C. Pemberton, Pa., No. 27, Bvt. Captain and Major at Monterey and Molino Del Rey.

Joseph Hooker, Mass., No. 29, Bvt. Capt., Major and Lieutenant Colonel at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec.

Arnold Elzey, Md., No. 33, Bvt. Captain at Contreras.

Wm. H. T. Walker, Ga., No. 46, Bvt. 1st Lieut. in Florida, Major and Lieutenant Colonel at Contreras and Molino Del Rey.

Robert H. Chilton, Va., No. 48, Bvt. Major at Buena Vista.

CLASS OF 1838—45 GRADUATES.

P. G. T. Beauregard, La., No. 2, Bvt. Capt. and Maj at Contreres and Chapultepec.

The lamented W. H. Wright, of North Carolina, was No. 1 in this class.

Irvin McDowell, Ohio, No. 23, Bvt. Captain at Buena Vista.

Wm. J. Hardee, Ga., No. 26, Bvt. Major and Lieut. Colonel at Vera Cruz and San Augustine.

Ed. Johnson, Ky., No. 32, Bvt. Captain at Molino Del Ray.

Andrew J. Smith, Pa., No. 36.

CLASS OF 1839—31 GRADUATES.

H. W. Halleck, N. Y., No. 3, Bvt. Captain in Cal., Secretary of State in California under Kearney, &c.

Jeromy F. Gilmer, N. C., No. 4.

Alex. R. Lawton, Ga., No. 13, President of Savannah and Augusta Railroad.

CLASS OF 1840—42 GRADUATES.

Wm. Gilham, Va., No. 5.

Wm. T. Sherman, Ohio, No. 6.

Geo. H. Thomas, Va, No. 12, Bvt. Captain and Major at Monterey and Buena Vista.

Richard S. Ewell, Va., No. 13, Bvt. Captain at Contreras.

Jas. G. Martin, N. C., No. 14, Bvt. Major at Contreras.

Thomas Jordan, Va., No. 41.

CLASS OF 1841—52 GRADUATES.

Josiah Gorgas, N. Y., No. 6.

Samuel Jones, Va., No. 19.

Don Carlos Buell, Ind., No. 32, Bvt. Captain and Major at Monterey and Contreras.

Israel R. Richardson, Vt., No. 38, Bvt. Captain and Major at Contreras and Chapultepec.

Abraham Buford, Ky., No. 51, Bvt. Captain at Buena Vista.

CLASS OF 1842—56 GRADUATES.

John Newton, Va., No. 2.

Wm. S. Roscrans, Ohio, No. 5.

G. W. Smith, Ky., No. 8, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant and Captain at Cerro Gordo and Contreras.

Mansfield Lovell, D. C., No. 9, Bvt. Captain at Chapultepec.

Martin L. Smith, N. Y., No. 16, Bvt. 1st Lieut. in Mexico.

John Pope, Ill., No. 17, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant and Captain at Monterey and Buena Vista.

Abner Doubleday, N. Y., No. 24.

Daniel H. Hill, S. C., No. 28, Bvt. Captain and Major at Contreras and Chapultepec.

George Sykes, Md., No. 39, Bvt. Captain at Cerro Gordo.

Rich. H. Anderson, S. C., No. 40, Bvt. 1st Lieut. at San Augustine.

Geo. W. Lay, Va., No. 41, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant and Captain at Monterey and Contreras.

LaFayette McLaws, Ga., No. 48.

James Longstreet, Ala., No. 54, Bvt. Captain and Major at Contreras and Molino del Rey.

CLASS OF 1843—39 GRADUATES.

Wm. B. Franklin, Pa., No. 1, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant at Buena Vista.

John J. Peck, N. Y., No. 8, Bvt. Capt. and Major in Mexico.

Samuel G. French, N. J., No. 14, Bvt. 1st Lieut. and Captain at Monterey and Buena Vista.

Ulysses S. Grant, Ohio, No. 21, Bvt. 1st Lieut. at Molino del Rey.

Frederick Steele, N. Y., No. 30, Bvt. 1st Lieut. and Captain in Mexico.

CLASS OF 1844—25 GRADUATES.

Alfred Pleasanton, D. C., No. 7, Bvt. 1st Lieut. at Palo Alto.

Simon B. Buckner, Ky., No. 11, Bvt. 1st Lieut. in Mexico.

CLASS OF 1845—41 GRADUATES.

Wm. H. C. Whiting, Miss., No. 1.

Wm. F. Smith, (Baldy,) Vt., No. 4.

Thomas G. Rhett, S. C., No. 6, Bvt. Captain at Puebla.

Charles P. Stoneman, No. 7, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant and Captain in Mexico.

Fitz John Porter, N. H., No. 8, Bvt. Captain and Major in Mexico.

Ed. Kirby Smith, Fla., No. 25, Bvt. 1st Lieut. and Captain at Cerro Gordo and Contreras.

CLASS OF 1846—59 GRADUATES.

George Badger McClellan, Pa., No. 2, Bvt. 1st Lt. and Captain at Contreras and Molino del Rey.

John G. Foster, N. H., No. 4, Bvt. 1st Lieut. and Captain at Contreras and Molino del Rey.

Thos. J. Jackson, Va., No. 17, Bvt. Captain and Major at Contreras and Chapultepec.

George Stoneman, N. Y., No. 33.

Dabney H. Maury, Va., No. 37, Bvt. 1st Lieut. at Cerro Gordo.

David R. Jones, Ga., No. 41, Bvt. 1st Lieutenant at Contreras.

Cadmus M. Wilcox, Tenn., No. 54, Bvt. 1st Lieut. at Chapultepec.

CLASS OF 1847—38 GRADUATES.

Ambrose P. Hill, Va., No. 15.

Ambrose E. Burnside, Ind., No. 18.

Romeyn B. Agnes, N. Y., No. 22.

Egbert S. Viele, N. Y., No. 30.

Henry Heth, Va., No. 38.

CLASS OF 1839—43 GRADUATES.

Quinincy A. Gillmore, Ohio, No. 1.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CASWELL.

At a meeting of the citizens of Caswell county, held in the town of Yanceyville, on Tuesday, 10th May, (it being Tuesday of Court) on motion, Wm. B. Bowe, Esq., was called to the chair, and Robt. W. Graves and J. L. McKee, appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, and, on motion a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Allen Gunn, Gen. Thomas W. Graves and Col. J. M. Neal, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who having retired for a short time for consultation, reported the following:

WHEREAS, We are in the midst of a fearful war which threatens our country with subjugation to a foreign yoke and the emergency demands that every means in the power of our people should be put forth to defeat our enemies and establish our own personal security and our national rights, and we are gratified at such a time to witness a growing spirit of patriotism among our people which exhibits itself by a willing submission to any measure of self denial and all sacrifices which the sacred ends we aim at may seem to demand. In view, then, of the character of the times, we are led to assemble in public meetings and interchange first, of all, the expression of our grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God for the favor He has been pleased thus far to vouchsafe to us in crowning our efforts, as a nation struggling for its liberties, with success, and especially for the recent victories which, in almost every department of our army, have crowned the heroic courage of our noble soldiery. We hail these victories as auspicious tokens of a speedy termination of the pending conflict between us and our foes, and taking encouragement from them we hereby renew the pledge of our continued devotion to the cause, and our entire confidence, that with the blessings of God, we shall ere long be delivered from the cruel consequences of a war waged against us in a spirit worse than barbarous—a spirit of fiendish malignity—that in the prosecution of its purposes disregards alike the moral sentiments of Christendom and the just vengeance of a holy God.

Resolved, therefore, That to aid us in the efforts which we, a portion of the people of North Carolina, feel ourselves called upon to make in order to save our country in this her day of sore trial, we deem it expedient to invite his Excellency, Gov. Vance, to visit our county at such time as he may designate between this and the general election in August, and address us on those topics which stand connected with our deliverance from the evils to which we have referred, and we pledge ourselves to give him a cordial and enthusiastic welcome and the assurance of our best support in the contest in which he is now engaged with one whom we regard as unfitted for the trust to which he aspires, for lack of patriotism as well as other qualities which, in our judgment, are essential to the character of the first executive officer of the State.

Resolved further, That the Chairman and Secretaries of the meeting be requested to transmit to Gov. Vance a copy of the proceedings of this meeting accompanied with a letter of request in conformity with the first resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Milton *Chronicle*, the *Conservative* and *Confederate* newspapers.

After reading of the resolutions they were supported in an able and eloquent speech by the Hon. John Kerr.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. B. BOWE, *Ch'm'n.*

ROBT. W. GRAVES, } *Secretaries.*
J. L. MCKEE, }

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

PATRICK H. WINSTON, OF RALEIGH, AND ROBERT G. LEWIS, have entered into partnership in the practice of the Law in the Superior and Supreme Courts. Office in the Court House. Office hours from 10, A. M., to 3, P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having money due them in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of Wake County, to call and draw out their distributive shares, as I cannot be responsible for the various changes and fluctuations in the currency, and can only pay out such money as I have received.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Raleigh, 12th May, 1864. 19—2t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

MINERS WANTED.
NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richord Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
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5	Thos M Garrett,	John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
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9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Wm H H Cowles,
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12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
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30	Frank M Parker,		
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33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
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36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
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42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
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52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
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56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

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Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Audtior.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissbry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 14, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

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A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

☞ GOVERNOR VANCE will address the people of Wake county, at the Court House, in Raleigh, on Monday next, the 16th inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

☞ GOVERNOR VANCE will address his fellow-citizens at Hillsboro', by invitation, on Tuesday, 24th instant.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION OR DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not.—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Line.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

W. W. Holden.

This distinguished personage, like ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is determined not to "escape history," and, like ABRAHAM, we think he will succeed in this determination. CATALINE did not escape history, nor did BENEDICT ARNOLD, nor did AARON BURR; and we could mention the names of many others who have not escaped history; and yet it would have been better for themselves and their country if they could have escaped history. While living, in general, they claimed to be the peculiar friends of the people, and for a while were the recipients of signal favors at the hands of the people; but after death, when their true character was portrayed by the pen of the impartial historian, their memory was execrated by all who loved their country and paid homage at the shrine of virtue.

W. W. HOLDEN is a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of North Carolina. That he has the intellectual qualifications for the position to which he aspires, no one can doubt; but has he the necessary moral qualifications?—Has he those lofty aspirations of the true patriot, that would make him prefer the obscurity of the private station to the post of honor to be gained at a sacrifice of principle and patriotism! HENRY CLAY preferred to be right to being President, and thus never reached the high position to which he was so justly entitled. Would Mr. HOLDEN rather be right than be Governor? We feel constrained to answer this question in the negative. We believe that he is a *political jesuit*—that he proceeds upon the principle that the end sanctifies the means—in a word, that he would sacrifice principle, honor, and, as he has long since done, his own self-respect, to attain the Chief Magistracy of the State—that he would array—as he is now doing—class against class, the rich against the poor, and invoke the fell spirit of socialism and Red Republicanism, as was done during the French revolution by such leaders as ROBESPEARE, DANTON, and MARAT, in order to attain his end.

We have been led into these remarks by reading the following paragraph, which we clip from MR. HOLDEN'S paper of yesterday:

The *Confederate* and *Conservative* of this City, with the Stallfederate offices holders, are just now occupying their time with efforts to ridicule the recent Conservative meeting in this city. The meeting referred to was composed of the "bone and sinew" of our population, and the proceedings were every way creditable to them as citizens of the State. The officers of the meeting, and the speakers on the occasion, are the superiors morally and personally of those who are assailing them. High times, when officers who are drawing their sugar, and rice, and bacon, and flour, and clothing from the government at low prices, and literally subsisting on the State, are spending their time in abusing the people, who ought to be, or rather who used to be their masters. "The ax knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." Men who are owned and controlled by those high in place ought to show some modesty if they have no sense of justice, in their allusions to meetings of the people.

The above is characteristic of its author. It is not only a low, mean, contemptible effort to arouse the prejudices of the people, but, so far as we are concerned, there is not one word of truth in it. We have not been occupying our time with efforts to ridicule anybody, however much a certain somebody may deserve ridicule. The *Progress* originated this charge, and now Mr. HOLDEN repeats it. As regards "the sugar, and rice, and bacon, and flour, and clothing," Mr. HOLDEN speaks of we know nothing about. And if Mr. HOLDEN means to say that we have received any of these articles from the Government, *he states what is false.* Nor have we been spending our time in "abusing the people," as Mr. HOLDEN alleges.

We are much farther from abusing the people than he is, for we have respect for the popular intelligence, whereas, Mr. HOLDEN proceeds upon the principle that the poor white people are no better than so many negroes. He insults their intelligence and their patriotism in every number of his paper, by such low, dirty, mean, and contemptible appeals to their prejudices as are contained in the paragraph we have quoted. *We* think the people have a considerable degree of intelligence, virtue, and patriotism. Mr. HOLDEN evidently thinks they are entirely devoid of all these virtues, or certainly he would not descend to the disgusting appliances resorted to in the *Standard* to secure their votes.

It is painful thus to speak of any one, but more especially of one who seeks the position of Governor of the State. We do it more in sorrow than in anger. But we consider it as a duty we owe to the free, intelligent, and patriotic people of North Carolina to expose this man W. W. HOLDEN, who, with characteristic modesty, trumpets his own praises, abuses the patriotism and intelligence of the people, and slanders every body who dares exercise the privileges of a freeman by opposing his pretensions to Gubernatorial honors. The truth is, Gov. VANCE has made the best Governor North Carolina has ever had, and the people are not willing to exchange him for anybody else, much less such a man as W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ Under the caption of "Specimens of Gubernatorial Literature," the *Standard* quotes the following as having been uttered by Gov. VANCE, while in Virginia:

"Boys, if you want peace you must go to the heart of Pennsylvania, and there fight till hell freezes over as hard as a lightwood knot."

"Boys, when you whip Grant I will send each of you a bottle of whiskey, with enough sugar to sweeten it."

"Boys, you must fight till you fill hell so full of Yankees that their feet will stick out of the windows."

We understand from gentlemen who heard every speech the Governor made to the soldiers in Virginia, that he used no such language as ascribed to him by the *Standard*—and that the the above is a total perversion of what the Governor did say.

☞ The *State Journal* seeks of us an explanation in relation to what we said a few days ago about the "original secessionists." We do not conceive that any explanation is necessary. We never belonged to the "original secession" party, and we have seen no cause—have no disposition, to change our record in this behalf. But the editors of the *State Journal*, we believe, *were* "original secessionists," and we suppose they pride themselves on their record. This is their privilege. So was Mr. HOLDEN an "original secessionist." Now if the conductors of the *State Journal* see fit to give Mr. HOLDEN a virtual support, as they are now doing, we shall make no fuss about it. We shall regard it as very bad taste, to say the least of it; although in one point of view it may seem natural. There are some people in this State, who seem determined to make everybody either a *Holdenite or a Destructive.* We shall continue in the future as heretofore, to hold the *via media* between Scylla and Charybdis.

☞ We call attention to a sketch of Gov. VANCE'S speech at Snow Camp, Alamance county, taken from the Greensboro' *Patriot.*

Congressional.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House, as announced by the Speaker:

Messrs. Foote, Conrad and Chilton—the former Chairman respectively of the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Navy and Post Offices, were, at their own request, excused from serving another term in those capacities. Messrs. Rives, of Virginia; Boyce, of South Carolina, and Sexton, of Texas, it will be seen, are the new heads of these three important committees.

Elections—Messrs. Gilmer, of North Carolina; Heiskell, of Tennessee; Miller, of Virginia; Chrisman, of Kentucky; Hilton, of Florida; Simpson, of South Carolina; Holder, of Mississippi; Branch, of Texas; Bell, of Georgia.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Lyon, of Alabama; Baldwin, of Virginia; Conrad, of Louisiana; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Barksdale, of Mississippi; E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky; Sexton, of Texas; Colyer, of Tennessee; Anderson, of Georgia.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Miles, of South Carolina; Pugh, of Alabama; Marshall, of Kentucky; Chambers, of Mississippi; Hilton, of Florida; Swan, of Tennessee; Staples, of Virginia; Bridgers, of North Carolina; Villere, of Louisiana; Hanly, of Arkansas; J. M. Smith, of Georgia; Branch, of Texas.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Rives, of Virginia; Perkins, of Louisiana; Foote, of Tennessee; W R. Smith, of Alabama; DeJarnette, of Virginia; H. W. Bruce, of Kentucky; Orr, of Mississippi; Turner, of North Carolina.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Boyce, of South Carolina; Clopton, of Alabama; Funsten, of Virginia; Shewmate, of Georgia; Wright, of Tennessee; Ramsay, of North Carolina; Rodgers, of Florida; Holder, of Mississippi; Whitfield, of Virginia.

Judiciary Committee—Messrs. Russell, of Virginia; Chilton, of Alabama; A. H. Garland, of Arkansas; Moore, of Kentucky; Gaither, of North Carolina; Keeble, of Tennessee; Blandford, of Georgia; Gholson, of Virginia; Dupre, of Louisiana.

Accounts—Messrs. Welsh, of Mississippi; Johnston, of Virginia; Farrow, of South Carolina; Shewmate of Georgia, McCullom, of Tennessee.

Rules and Officers of the House—Messrs. Perkins, of Louisiana; Montague, of Virginia; Smith, of North Carolina; Chilton, of Alabama; Lester of Georgia.

Pay and Mileage—Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky; Hanly, of Arkansas; Echols, of Georgia.

Printing—Messrs. Dupre, of Louisiana; Goode, of Virginia; Cruikshank, of Alabama; Logan, of North Carolina; Swan, of Tennessee.

Public Buildings—Messrs. McMullen, of Virginia; Pugh, of Alabama; Conrad, of Louisiana.

Flag and Seal—Messrs. Chilton, of Alabama; Rives, of Virginia; Chambers, of Mississippi.

Medical Department—Messrs. Clopton, of Alabama; Farron, of South Carolina; Reid, of Kentucky; Menees, of Tennessee; DeJarnette, of Virginia; Ramsay, of North Carolina; Echols, of Georgia; Holder, of Mississippi; McCullom, of Tennessee.

Quartermaster and Commissary Department—Messrs. Machen, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Georgia; Foote, of Tennessee; Foster, of Georgia; J. M. Leach, of North Carolina; Orr, of Mississippi; Simpson, of South Carolina; Read, of Kentucky; Holliday, of Virginia.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores—Messrs. Atkins, of Tennessee; Montague, of Virginia; W. E. Smith, of Georgia; Barksdale, of Mississippi; Cruikshank, of Alabama; Witherspoon, of South Carolina; Logan, of North Carolina; Bradley, of Kentucky; Murray, of Tennessee.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Cruikshank, of Georgia; Rodgers, of Florida; Fuller, of North Carolina.

Commerce—Messrs. Hartridge, of Georgia; Goode, of Virginia; Burnett, of Kentucky; Farrow, of South Carolina; Lampkin, of Mississippi; Dickson, of Alabama; Fuller, of North Carolina; Atkins of Tennessee; Perkins, of Louisiana.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Messrs. Sexton, of Texas; McMullen, of Virginia; Witherspoon, of South Carolina; Foster, of Alabama; Lampkin, of Mississippi; Bradley of Kentucky; J T Leach, of North Carolina; McCullom, of Tennessee; Bell, of Georgia.

Territories and Public Lands—Messrs A H Garland, of Arkansas; McMullen, of Virginia; Menees, of Tennessee; Foster, of Alabama; Branch, of Texas; Chrisman, of Kentucky; Hilton, of Florida; J T Leach, of North Carolina; W E Smith, of Georgia.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Singleton, of Mississippi; Hanly, of Arkansas; Miller, of Virginia; Foster, of Alabama; Murray, of Tennessee; Chrisman, of Kentucky; Turner, of North Carolina; Echols, of Georgia; Rodgers of Florida.

Patents—Messrs. Heiskell, of Tennessee; Fuller, of North Carolina; Whitfield, of Virginia; Lampkin, of Mississippi; Bell, of Georgia; H W Bruce, of Kentucky; Chilton, of Alabama.

Claims—Messrs Smith, of North Carolina; Welsh, of Mississippi; Aiken, of Georgia; Holliday, of Virginia; Dickinson, of Alabama; Heiskell, of Tennessee; Triplett, of Kentucky; Farrow, of South Carolina.

For the Conservative.

WHAT IT TAKES TO CLOTHE A PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR: Having assumed the liberty of offering to your readers a few suggestions on the food question, I beg permission to add a hint or two in regard to clothes. In a country like the Confederate States it is easy to make bread: one strong man, in any locality in the Confederacy of even medium advantages, can raise grain enough to feed his horse, himself and from twelve to fifteen other persons.—The difficulty of living even at such a time as this, or of raising the means of subsistence, would not be great if our people could subsist on a vegetable diet and had their clothes found; but a very large proportion of the labor of the country is devoted to the raising of *meat*, and the proportion of articles of apparel. One bushel of corn or wheat per month is sufficient to bread an ordinary man; but it takes more than twelve bushels of corn per year to make the meat consumed by one individual. We, in the Confederate States, Texas excepted, have been in the habit of living mostly on corn-raised meat, that is, on pork and bacon; and it takes a vast amount of our produce to feed and fatten our hogs, and to feed horses needed on the farms, in addition to those absolutely necessary to run the plows. Still, with such a climate and such a soil as God has bestowed on us—with the vast resources of our orchards, and our many advantages, if properly used, of raising clover and other grasses, we have reason to hope that even with our comparatively few agricultural laborers, we can yet live in abundance: *provided*, every possible facility is afforded for the transportation of production from one point to another; and, *provided*, every encouragement is given to those now at home to devote themselves with energy and skill to their favors. Every unnecessary impediment thrown in the way of transportation is a sin against our best interests; and in this connection I feel bound to add that the country is often embarrassed, prices enhanced, hoarding and speculation encouraged, and the fears of famine increased by restrictions on private trade.

But we are mostly an agricultural people; we had, before the war, but few manufacturing establishments, and nations are clothed by *machinery.* If all that we wear were made by hand it would require a very large proportion of our population to furnish us with the scantiest means for covering our nakedness; and nothing is, therefore, of more vital importance to us than the erection or importation of machinery, and the importation of goods. The more machinery we have, and the more clothes we import, the greater the force that can be spared for the farm and for the army; and it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of this subject in our present circumstances.

Much can be done, in agriculture, by improved tools and systems of cultivation; but we cannot here multiply production, without limit, by mere machinery, as we may in the manufacture of clothing.—After all the skill of man, the yield of the soil depends mostly on the seasons, and on Him who giveth "the early and latter rain;" but the Great Disposer has shown us that in the world of mechanics He has placed forces and facilities before us even beyond our conceptions or calculations. As we avail ourselves of these we are really increasing the means of subsistence—for every labor-saving machine, for the fabrication of necessary articles, adds so much to the agricultural force. Hence, in the present state of the world, *manufactures* are necessary to the *feeding* of a people; for when wars occur, as they will, and foreign trade is unsafe, or impossible, machinery for the fabrication of clothing and of tools enables the country to give itself more exclusively to the production of food, and to add to the number as well as efficiency of its military defenders. The doctrine of free trade—or rather that it is better for any country to produce only raw material, and to buy its fabrics, is suited only to the Millennium, to a time of universal and perpetual peace; and yet, strange to say, this is the doctrine of men who expect to see the country a great military power. If man could go naked, and drive off all enemies with clods and rocks, this philosophy would have some show of reason; but, absurd as it is, it would have been stoutly maintained but for the overwhelming logic of passing events. The great facts of this mighty contest seem alone capable of unsettling political fallacies; and it really seems strange that it should be necessary to carry us through such an experience to convince us that in this greedy world a nation, rich in agriculture, and without a navy, and without the means of corning and clothing itself, is but a fat and helpless prey, inviting the hostile enterprise of every voracious kite. To become an independent nation does not mean to defeat the efforts of any particular power to reduce us to bondage; independence implies the power to meet armies with armies, navies with navies, and to protect, feed and clothe ourselves under any circumstances in which the world may be disposed to place us. To this condition we are, by the good providence of God, attaining; and nothing tends more to this result than those appliances which enable us to develope our resources, moral and practical.

One of the best movements, if not the very best, to which the war has given rise, was the effort on the part of the present able and energetic Governor of the State, to open a direct trade with Europe; and the profits of this great enterprise are not to be estimated like ordinary commercial transactions.

He will have but a very poor conception of this matter who estimated its advantages by the amount of money received by the State, over the expense of running the blockade, great as the amount may be; and the good ship *Adeance* was freighted not with goods to be sold or exchanged for a profit, *but with the means of independence.* We can feed, but without more machinery we cannot clothe ourselves and send all our able bodied white men to the army; and every ship load of blankets, shoes and cloth, or of the machinery for making these, was worth more to us than a hundred times its eqnivalent in the raw material. The great question with us was not what will it cost to get these goods here, but can we get them at any price?

Who balances the cost of this war against its object? Have liberty and independence to be estimated by dollars and cents? What would become of us if our generals were influenced in their attempts to gain victories by the probable pecuniary outlay of battle?

Every trip of the *Adeance* was a battle, with this distinction: if the vessel had been lost it would have been a pecuniary disaster, while success was equal to a victory over the forces of the enemy. There is much foolish talk about wearing homespun, and being independent of the world. What is homespun? It is goods made at home; but could we make all our clothes by hand, fight the enemy, and raise the means of subsistence? Let any one count our factories and their capacity, and then let him estimate the amount of clothing barely necessary to cover the nation, and he will find that an immense amount would have to be made by hand. This is a very slow process: it would require a vast force, and this force would have itself to be clothed and fed. And then the cards, wheels, looms, needles, scissors, thimbles, thread, awls, knives, &c., &c., where were these to come from? Were these to be made by hand?—How long would it require a good smith to beat out wire and make a pair of cotton cards? How many needles would our most ingenious workman manufacture in a day, on his anvil, first making his own steel? We would all be very glad indeed to have enough homespun to hide our nakedness; but who is to spin it, and weave it, and sew it, and dye it, and who to make the hand machinery, and who the materials for the machinery? To begin from the stump, and with our former appliances, to manufacture everything we need to wear, by mere hands, produce the material for the fabrics, to make our tools, and the material for these, would be a stupendous undertaking indeed, and the army of manufacturers would out-number the army in the field. It was, therefore, the true interest of a wise statesman, which led Gov. Vance to the bold and happy thought of exchanging cotton for clothing, and for the means of making clothing; and the profit of this enterprise is one of those moral results which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It has saved sickness and disability in the army; it has kept many a noble soldier in health and spirit, it has laid the foundations for manufactoring enterprises which will multiply themselves, it has served the old and infirm at home from the necessity of parting with their last blankets to cover their shivering and suffering defenders, it has allowed the farmer to shoe his laborers with leather that the soldiers would have received, and it has increased the production of the means of subsistance, and swelled the ranks of the army by greatly lessoning the force that it would otherwise have required to make our clothes. Pages might be written on this subject, and facts and figures accumulated; but a few general hints alone are sufficient to guide every honest mind to reflections which will place the Chief Executive of our good old State at the head of the list of useful, patriotic, and sagacious public servants. X.

For the Conservative.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

(SCENE—*Editor's Room—Standard office—Time 11 o'clock, p. m.—William Whopper seated at a small table with writing materials, exchanges, &c.*

William Whopper, (solus)—"I begin to think it is not very pleasant being a candidate. Zeb showing them letters to Brown and Davis, and proving himself a better peace man than I am, rather gets me. The Georgia platform, Brown and Stephens might go to Guinea, if it wasn't for the respectability of being associated with them. I never did like Joe Brown, but he is a man of some nerve, and told Jeff Davis he could not have the State officers to swell his conscription. This brought him into notoriety, and if I can make the people of this State believe that the "straitest sect" party in N. C. is the same as Brown's party in Georgia, a great many will be induced to vote for me." (*A heavy step is heard outside*) "Hello! (very much agitated) who's that?"

(*A gruff voice outside.*) "One of the straitest sect."

Whopper—"Ah, Professor, is that you? I thought some more soldiers from Georgia were passing through. Walk in—take a seat. I'll just turn this key for fear of intruders of that kind." (*Locks the door and takes a seat near his visitor.*)

Whopper, (continuing)—"John, what do you think of this Georgia platform?"

John, (trying to look like Douglas)—"It is good enough to gull poor white trash with."

Whopper—"I was just thinking when you came in that I very much dislike to have anything to do with those Georgians, since Gen. Benning came through here, and when I remember how kind Vance was to me then—how he saved my property and my life, and that I am now opposing him, I sometimes feel mean.

John—"Why, Billy, don't talk so. You certainly are not going to back out and leave the track, after promising to make me Public Printer, and write my editorials for the *Progress*. I knew you were changeable, but I thought your ambition would keep you to the track. If I had had any idea that you were so uncertain, I would have gone for Vance, but now it is too late."

Whopper—"John, don't cry, old fellow, I am not going to back out. I only wanted to try you. I knew you would be all right when the money was at stake, but some people have been unkind enough to say that you could come nearer taking both sides of a question than any living man. Besides that, I could not get on without your blowing. John, if you could only *write* like you *talk*, I could beat Vance easily, but I tell you this writing your editorials, and sending out private circulars, does not give me any time to meet Vance on the stump, and so I had to make that excuse about "harranguing the people." But you *can* write a little; that article I wrote for you saying you did not have any help in getting up editorials, and pitching into Mallett about ignoring your *ten thousand* subscribers made McRae whistle.

John—"Don't mention that fellow McRae in my presence. If you do I shall leave. I thought you and old Dr. Leach were going to kill him with your "Appendix," but instead of that he is alive and kicking, and seems to take special delight in calling me "John the rascal." Joy ought to have had more sense than to speak so familiarly. I have a horror of McRae, and if you mention him to me, I'll quit you, and I know a man I can get to write editorials for me who can prove that I never was in favor of you for Governor, but was always for Vance."

Whopper—"Why, John, if I didn't know you so well I should think you were going to whip somebody. But, come, don't get mad. I want to talk to you about the campaign. You know you are to be public printer, if I am elected, and I will say in my first message that the law fixing the price for printing should be repealed and the price put up. I have made money at the present price, but I want you *well* paid."

John—"That's the way to talk; and if one practical printer can get to be public printer, and then Governor, why may not another."

Whopper—"He may. After I have served my term, you know I want to be United—no, I mean *Confederate*—States Senator, and I pledge you my support for Governor."

John—"Oh! Billy, is this reality, or am I under the influence of Psychology?"

Whopper—"It's all reality, and if it wasn't for that little story in old Noah Webster's spelling book, about a certain milk maid, I'd call you Governor now. But about the campaign. I want you to understand that no editorial is to go in the *Progress* unless I write or revise it. You must get some one to blow for you about your losing everything at Newbern.—I know you didn't lose much, for you didn't have much; and your old office was pretty well worn out when Joy got it, and you remember you told me you would have stayed there if you had not been in the Confederate service, and was afraid Burnside would *suspend your corpus.* I will continue to write and array class against class. For instance, I will try to make the ignorant poor people believe that the rich are all for Vance, and that they call them "poor white trash," and say they are "no better than niggers." It wont do to let them know Vance is a poor man, and that I am rich; that would spoil the game. Then there is that blockade business which Vance instituted. If it had not been for that our soldiers could not have been clothed after the fall of Vicksburg, which cut off the supply of wool which had been obtained from Texas. Then there is the cotton cards, for soldier's families at five dollars per pair, when they are selling at seventy-five dollars in the shops. This blockade business is a trump in Vance's hands. I am going to spoil the game, however. I'll tell them that while some useful articles have been imported, that it has been mostly used by the stall-fed officers, to bring in luxuries; that they have sugar, tea, coffee, and everything nice, and dress in "purple and fine linen" every day, while the dear people are clad in rags, and dine on bread. And you know Vance *done* me injustice in his speech at Fayetteville. He said I ran down the back street to his house, lowered the gas ——."

John—"Yes, and the Iredell *Express done* you injustice too. He said you displayed a *white* flag in the rear as you ran down the back street, while it is currently reported here, by those who know, that it was a *hospital flag.*"

Whopper, (knitting his brows,)—"John, don't you mention anything the Iredell *Express* says. If you do I wont support you for Governor."

John—"No, I only told you what he said. And the Salisbury *Watchman* says you got under the bed that night. Shall I get somebody to deny that?"

Whopper—"No, it wont do to tell lies. Its getting late. Come around again. Send up that editorial of mine so I can read it before it is printed. Good night." (*Exit, John.*)